

# THE INCH that "RATTLES" ENGLAND.

It's a Skeleton Inch, Naturally  
—and the Proud British  
Are All Wrought  
Up About Whether It Proves  
Their Most Ancient  
Ancestors Ape Men or  
Real Men



Fighting the Trapped Mammoth. The Extraordinary Picture of a Time Many Thousands of Years After That of the "Pitdown Man."

man Conquest did not greatly change the racial character of the population below the ranks of the aristocracy.

But even in the nobility of England there are still families of more or less pure Anglo-Saxon descent. One of these is the Howard family, of which the present Duke of Norfolk is the head.

families, and thousands of English commoner families, can lay claim to the most ancient of discovered ancestors. It is an admitted fact that the great news caused them to swell with pride. But, alas! an incautious stroke of the discoverer's pick left a marginal inch of doubt about the matter. The pick chipped off and destroyed a fragment of that ancient skull of a size that is conjectural. The reconstruction by the celebrated Dr. A. Smith-Woodward shows the characteristically narrow skull of an ape—quite curiously resembling in form that of the Hon. William A. Sulzer; whereas, the equally celebrated Professor Arthur Keith, adding but an inch to the conjectural width of the lost fragment, presents a reconstruction of a veritable man's skull, broad and capacious—like that of Colonel Roosevelt.

Naturally, this discrepancy in reconstruction of the Pitdown skull considerably dampens the enthusiasm of ancestry-loving Englishmen. In fact, it "rattles" them—for the controversy still rages, dividing high scientific authority into two camps, one demonstrating a Pleistocene Briton with the brain capacity of the late William E. Gladstone, and the other denying a brain that could have been larger than that of an ape.

Adherents of the ape reconstruction appear to have an advantage in the size and shape of the lower jaw, found with the Pitdown skull—which

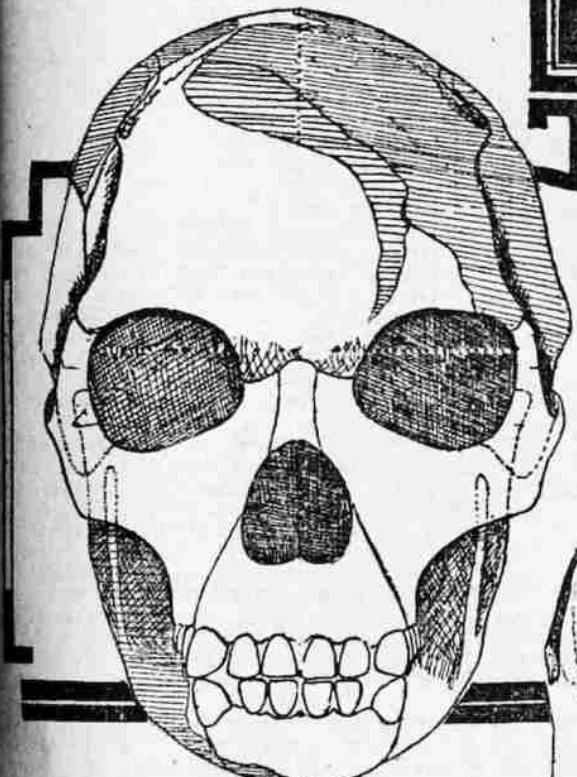
"Of what use would such a jaw be to a member of the human race who had developed a brain measuring 1,500 cubic centimetres?"

The inference is that the jaw part was a misfit—not an unreasonable theory, considering the quantity of other fragmentary fossils found in the same excavation—of a red deer, a horse, a beaver, a hippopotamus, and two primitive elephants. The real hope for the ancestry-loving English is contained in Professor Keith's calculations for his reconstruction of the Pitdown "man," even, the most ancient of all men. He writes:

"In the case of the Pitdown man, so large a part of the skull was recovered that the reconstruction of the major part of the skull is not a matter of inference, but one of simple anatomical fact. In all human and anthropoid skulls a blood channel runs along the middle line of the roof of the skull. An unmistakable part of this median groove remains in one of the Pitdown fragments. This must conform to the middle line of the reconstruction, but in Dr. Smith-Woodward's reconstruction it has been carried over the middle line to the extent of almost an inch.

"The reader will readily perceive how this will affect the brain capacity of the skull if he will place the tips of the half-bent fingers of right and left hand together so as to enclose a space, representing the brain-cavity, between them. If the fingers are allowed to lock, so that the tips glide past each other about an inch, it will be evident how much the space enclosed between the hand is diminished. If the parts in the middle line of the roof of the skull are similarly displaced, the reduction of the brain space is equally great."

Professor Keith restores that inch of brain capacity, thus showing that this ancient Briton was a man, not an ape. But still, some scientific doubt remains—and the English hate to be in any doubt about their ancestry.



If He Was an Ape Man His Skull Was Like This.

FOR the first time in the history of that branch of science which deals with skeleton and fossil forms of prehistoric life on the earth, lively human interest centres in the finding of a handful of fragments that were once the skull of an ape—or of a man.

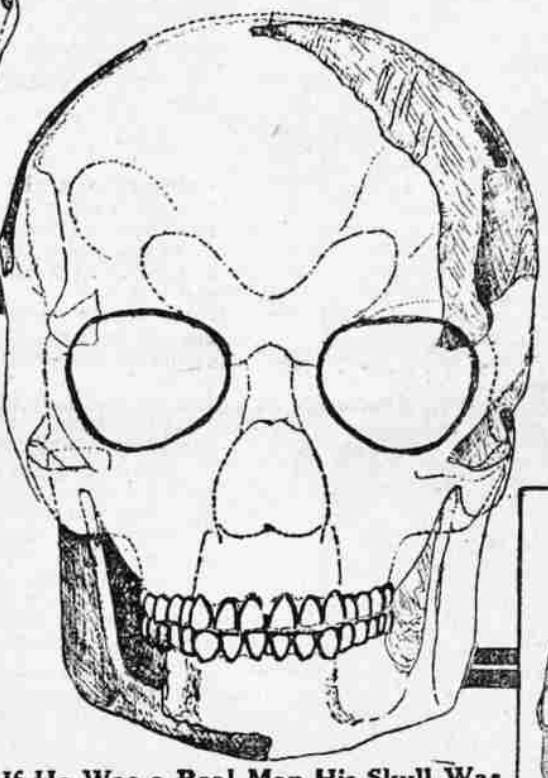
If these particular fragments are relics of an ape, it was a very ancient ape. If they are part of the skull of an actual man, he was the most ancient man of which any traces have ever been found. Scientific authorities are divided on the subject; but among the most respectable of them is one—Arthur Keith, M. D., F. R. S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, of England, and a famous paleontologist—who declares that a true, scientific reconstruction based on these fragments represents indubitably the skull of a human being.

As these fragments—called the "Pitdown skull," after the locality in Sussex, England, where they were dug out of a known geological formation—are remains of an inhabitant of the British Isles, no native Briton can resist a sense of personal triumph.

The Pitdown man was incontestably more ancient than any other whose remains have been discovered in any part of the world. He dwelt in Britain; therefore, natives of Great Britain can trace their ancestry further back than any other peoples on the face of the earth.

The English, fully as much as the haughty Spanish, are obsessed by the incomparable dignity that goes with "family," with ancient lineage.

The bones and sinew of that race are still largely Anglo-Saxon, with a trace of ancient Briton, for the Nor-



If He Was a Real Man His Skull Was Like This.

The Churchills are Anglo-Saxon, headed by the Duke of Marlborough. Lord Lonsdale—named Lowther—is an Anglo-Saxon. The noblest Saxon of them all is the living, titled descendant of "Hereward the Wake"—that most distinguished Saxon warrior whom William could not conquer.

So, if the Pitdown skull belonged to an actual man, and not to an ape, all these noble English

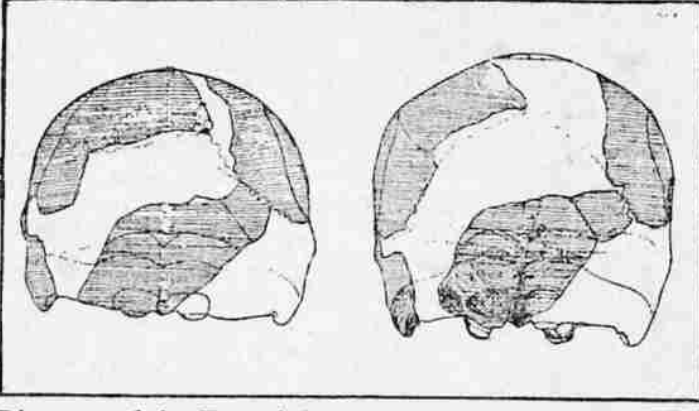


Diagram of the Top of the Skull Showing the Location of the Disputed Inch and Its Effects.

is unquestionably ape-like. But Professor Keith, of the ancient Briton reconstruction, asks, significantly:

## Two Powerful Arguments

The mayor of an Australian mining town had been away on leave, and he had outstayed it a vote of censure was passed upon him. At the next meeting of the council he, in the capacity of Mayor, directed the minutes of the previous meeting to be read, which contained the following entry:

"A vote of censure was passed on the mayor for outstaying his leave, and it was resolved to ask for an explanation."

"Who proposed this vote of censure?" asked the mayor.

"I did," said a councillor, standing up.

"You did, did you?" continued his interrogator, stepping from his presidential chair to the unfortunate member.

"Then take that!" With these words the mayor smote his enemy in the right eye and felled him to the ground.

"Who seconded this resolution?" he again asked, quietly resuming his position.

There was no answer; the councillors were not over-anxious for a physical contest with so hard a hitter as the mayor.

"Who seconded this resolution?" he again repeated.

"Then," said the mayor, "as there is no seconder it is informal. Scratch it off the minutes."

Couldn't Resist.

Examining Magistrate—Madam, you persistently deny that you committed this act, though the description of the culprit fits you exactly—beautiful face and figure, extremely youthful appearance, most attractive—

The Defendant—Your Honor, I confess it—yes, it was I!

## My Secrets of Beauty—By Mme. Lina Cavallieri—NEWEST DISCOVERIES ABOUT THE HAIR

TO insure beautiful and abundant hair stretch the scalp. The skin of the scalp has a bad habit of attaching itself firmly to the head. This tendency must be discouraged, else your hair will be scant and baldness will threaten you.

If you neglect scalp stretching the skin will become practically immovable. It will cling to the head as a miser to his purse. It is but a step in time from clinging to tightening and from tightening to shining. The shining scalp is as barren of hair as the Great Mojave Desert of vegetation.

Scalp stretching is not painful, and it is much less difficult than it sounds. Press the cushions of the finger tips against it and work them all the way around the head until you have covered a full circle. Then begin again, just within the last circle you described. Keep on this pressing of the scalp, ring after ring, until you have covered every point on it even to the apex of the crown, a very important point for treatment, by the way, as it is the beginning point of baldness. Press the finger tips as deeply into the scalp as you can without hurting the nerves. Pain will quickly warn you if you have trespassed upon a sensitive nerve. When you have finished this pressing of the scalp it should be as loose as the skin on your face. If it isn't, begin the work over again.

The Scotch bath for the hair is another innovation practised in the smartest shops and fashionable boudoirs of Paris, London and St. Petersburg. The Scotch bath consists in alternate showers of hot and cold water rapidly given. The hair specialists have adopted this idea with most satisfactory results. The Scotch bath for the hair is not a shampoo, but a stimulating treatment often given daily in cases of weak and thin hair. Place before you two basins of water, or if you have a stationary washstand let the hot water run into the bowl, then empty it and use cold water. Dip your fingers alternately into hot and cold water and press them

upon the scalp, covering every point of it. Then dip them into cold water and go rapidly over the head in the same way. Cloths or sponges may be used in the same way, but there is danger of making the hair too wet by so doing. Change from hot to cold water four or five times. Continue the process for ten minutes. No soap must be used, and the scalp must be briskly rubbed with a soft towel afterward to thoroughly dry it.

What I am about to tell you will stir signs of protest in the breasts of you too busy American women, yet it is the judgment of the greatest hair specialists that this ought to be done, and I have found that my own hair has increased calculably in beauty since I began it. The Greatest Book says that every hair of our head is numbered. We must take account of every hair. The newest means of thorough treatment of the hair is to shake the dust out of it every night by grasping the end of the hair and as far as possible giving each tiny hair separate shaking to rid it of its dust. Not only does this free it from the accumulation of the day's dust, but it gives the hair the ventilation it requires. The hair should have its time for breathing freely a privilege it doesn't enjoy when it is twisted and tortured into shapes and heaps in which nature intended hair should lie. In fact nature intended that the hair should hang freely down the back, and the oftener you can aid nature in

her plan for the hair the better. Experience has shown us all that a brushing is not sufficient to thoroughly free the hair from the dust, and what the brush fails to do the shaking does.

Hair pulling that was once regarded as freakish is coming now to be a daily treatment for the hair. Like scalp stretching and the Scotch bath, it stimulates circulation in the scalp. Whatever does that helps the growth of the

hair. These will remove all the conditions of the hair that are caused by the impoverished, inactive scalp, dandruff, dryness of the scalp and falling of the hair.

Castor oil is now the favorite hair stimulant in Europe. The hair tonics are looked upon with suspicion. Undoubtedly some of them are good, but every one who prizes her hair hesitates to take the risk of even trying a new preparation. Castor oil is sticky, and for that reason regarded as an unpleasant hair grower, but that condition can be remedied by pouring into a four-ounce bottle of castor oil a tablespoonful of alcohol, to "cut" it. Rub this well into the scalp, for oil is needed not by the hair, but the scalp. It is, so to speak, a fertilizer to enrich the hair soil. The fingers may be dipped into olive or coconut oil when "stretching the scalp" or to aid in breaking up the dry dandruff-covered areas.

The oil can be removed from the hair in the same way in which hair is polished by rubbing it with a piece of silk or velvet, strand by strand.

When buying a hair tonic discover, if you can, whether it contains the three chief ingredients of a good scalp tonic, quinine, oil and lime-water. If possible, have it analyzed. I prefer a tonic that is not colored.

It is well for every woman to know the structure of her hair, so that she may give it intelligent care. The hair



"Rub the hair with a little roll of soft cloth."



The Idea of the Present of the Aspect of Humanity in the Time of the Pitdown Man—An Idea Which May Be Profoundly Modified by the New Skull.

is nourished through its roots. As the sap of a tree flows upward from the roots, freshening and vitalizing the tree to its farthest leaves, so the oil from the sebaceous glands pours into the roots of the hair and thence permeates its sponge like inner tissues. When the hair splits at the ends it is because it has not enough oil, for it is insufficiently nourished, and more oil must be sent it from the scalp, or the blood vessels enmeshed in the interior of each hair are not supplied with enough blood. In each case the scalp needs stimulation of its circulation, which takes us back to where we began, the scalp stretching, which loosens the skin, and the scalp pressure, which stimulates the circulation.